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CURREN	r intelligence	BULLETIN
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### SUMMARY

## SOVIET UNION

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# SOUTHEAST ASIA

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#### SOVIET UNION

1. Widespread drought in Soviet	''new	lands'':
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Members of a United States Quaker delegation returning to Moscow in late June from Akmolinsk, deep in the ''new lands'' region (see map. p. 4)

reported dust "shoe mouth deep" on the streets.

Residents of Novosibirsk commented that there had been no rain for several months. The drought was reported to be the main topic of conversation in the areas visited in Western Siberia and Kazakhstan.

Comment: Similar drought conditions have been reported recently in Chkalov Oblast and northwest Kazakh SSR. These reports, together with available weather data, indicate that the entire 'new lands' area has suffered from lack of rainfall. Even if weather during July is favorable, crops in the 'new lands' will be only mediocre at best.

Crop prospects in European USSR continue to be favorable. Therefore, despite apparent difficulties in the "new lands" area, the total Soviet harvest for 1955 could equal or might possibly exceed the mediocre level of 1954, when there was a drought in the Ukraine. (Prepared by ORR)

#### SOUTHEAST ASIA

2. Ba Cut's Hoa Hao forces reported defeated by Vietnamese army:

Rebel Hoa Hao leader Ba Cut was defeated and driven from his stronghold near the Cambodian border on 29 June,

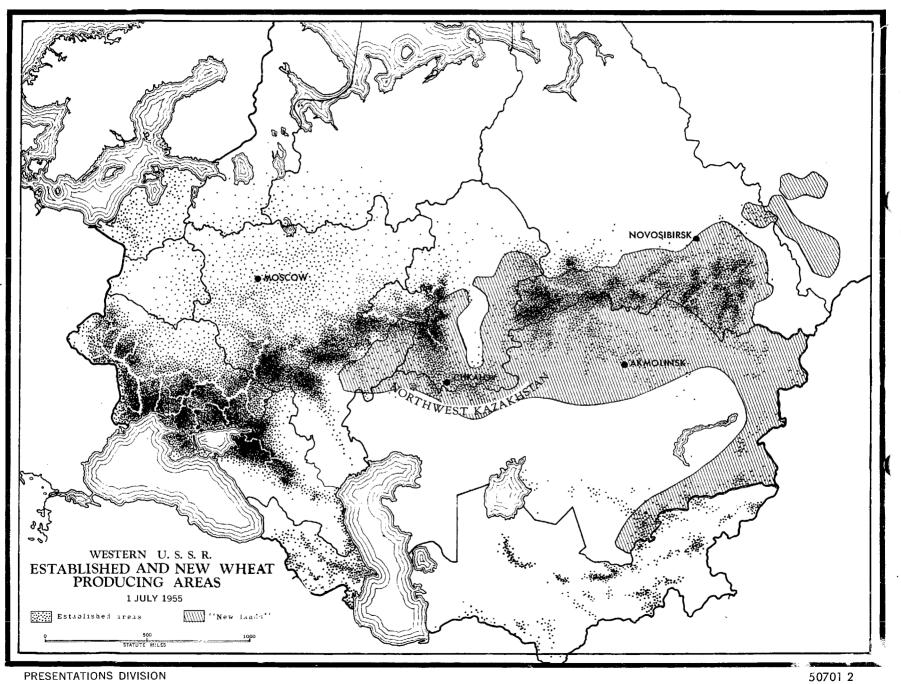
namese informant. His remaining forces total approximately

The only escape for Ba Cut's remnants,

states, is to be evacuated by the French navy from their present small enclave on the southwest coast.

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military action against the Hoa Hao west of Saigon wing very well, the political phase was unsatisfactory jority of the population in the formerly rebel-held to remains under the influence of either the Hoa Hao of Minh.	r. The ma- erritory
Vietnamese national army in neutralizing organized position has tended to obscure the fact that the gove still be faced with substantial guerrilla activity by elements. The army is now engaged in mopping-up intended to forestall such a development.	Hoa Hao op- rnment may lie-hard rebel
Indonesian president attempting to split army oppos	ition:
President Sukarno is believed begun efforts to undermined in order to prevent a cabin or a cabinet collapse. He moned to his Bogor summaterritorial commander in Colonel Sudirman, and the of the military police, Colpresumably to discuss army opposition to the appoint 27 June of Colonel Utoyo as the new chief of staff.	e army unity net reshuffle has sum- er home the East Java, commander ionel Prajogo,
Since Sudirman had been of to 27 June not to commit himself to any army faction stated that his primary loyalty was to Sukarno and the ment, the president may be able to persuade him to support from Acting Chief of Staff Lubis and the five torial commanders. Should Sukarno be successfuling the army's united opposition, it is unlikely that no confidence in pro-Communist Defense Minister I duced in parliament on 29 June, would be passed.	on and had the govern- withdraw his e other terri- in undermin- the motion of
Meanwhile, however, norm government Indonesian newspapers reflect a continucabinet prestige.	

3.

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#### WESTERN EUROPE

# 4. Pinay suggests Big Three meeting on North Africa:

French foreign minister Pinay urged Ambassador Dillon that during Secretary Dulles' stay in Europe, representatives of the United States, Britain and

France hold a meeting to discuss all aspects of the North African problem. He considered that it might even be advisable to have such a meeting at the chiefs-of-government level.

Pinay also said that he hoped a simple statement of an agreed position would come out of the meeting. This, he said, would greatly help to put at rest the many rumors of American and British opposition to the continued presence of France in North Africa.

Comment: On 20 June Premier Faure suggested a high-level meeting with the United States on the North African situation and mentioned that Marshal Juin might head a French delegation to Washington.

The increasing French charges during the past month of American interference in North African affairs may be a build-up for a demand that the United States agree to a forthright statement backing French policy in North Africa.